

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED BY FISHER & BINGHAM.

SALISBURY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1821.

Vol. I.....No. 35.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

## To Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to rent his farm, together with a dwelling-house and out-houses, on the Yadkin River, immediately at the Toll Bridge, six miles from Salisbury, on the great road leading from Charleston and Augusta to Richmond, Baltimore, &c.

He will let the houses with or without the farm, and, if desired, will hire as many servants as the premises will require.

New house is a spring of excellent water, which, with its elevated situation, renders it one of the most healthy seats in the county. The size and plan of the house and its local situation, are eminently calculated to please travellers, and, if well kept, cannot fail to produce a handsome income to its occupant.

As it is the object of the proprietor to have a genteel house of entertainment kept, none need apply who cannot give a satisfactory assurance of their qualifications.—Terms may be known by applying to Alleman & Locke, or to myself, in this town.

JOHN BEARD, jr.

Salisbury, January 15, 1821.—326

The Editors of the *Raleigh Star* and *Richmond Enquirer*, are requested to give the above six insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

## Notification.

WHEREAS the honorable the General Assembly, at their last session, passed an act to establish a College in the Western part of the State—the Trustees of this intended Institution of Learning are hereby requested to meet in Lincolnton, on the 1st Wednesday of February next, to fix on those measures which may appear calculated to promote the design, and to discharge, as far as possible, that very important trust which their fellow-citizens have reposed in them: And as all is yet to be done, and much depends on the first steps that may be taken; as all are equally interested in whatever may tend to the good of the present and future generations; others, from each county in the supposed district, besides the Trustees, are invited also to attend, to give us their countenance and their aid, in suggesting those means which they may deem most conducive to the prosperity of the Institution. Should it unfortunately happen that a failure in the attendance of the Trustees be experienced at their first meeting, it may blight it in the bud, cool the fervor of its friends, and give occasion to those (if such there be) who are somewhat inimical, to say, in such terms, "They began to build, but were not able to finish."

JAMES M'PEE,

Chairman of the Convention of Lincolnton.

JANUARY 8, 1821.

## Education.

THE connexion formerly existing between the Trustees of Statesville Academy and the subscriber as Teacher being dissolved, parents and guardians are hereby informed, that the different branches heretofore taught in this Academy, he will still continue to teach in a suitable house prepared for this purpose. The satisfaction which the discharge of his office has given during the term of five years, and the respectable standing of his students in the different higher seminaries which they have entered, afford a well-grounded hope that the usual liberal support and encouragement will be continued. Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every necessary attention will be paid to the deportment, the progress and accuracy of pupils.

The school commenced on the first of the present month. To accommodate the people of South-Carolina, whose patronage has been liberal, there will be but one vacation in the year: the first vacation to commence the 16th December, 1821.

Boarding can be had, as usual, at the houses of Messrs. Work, McKnight, and Hart, &c. JOHN MUSHAT.

January 22, 1821.

N. B. From the inexperience of youth, it often happens they are too easily led into habits of extravagance. In these they too successfully indulge, notwithstanding the care and vigilance of the teacher and trustees. The teacher, especially, suffers the blame, although errors of this kind are committed without his knowledge and permission. Aware of this, and at the same time desirous to afford every reasonable security to parents and guardians, the following rules will be strictly attended to:

Every student shall be confined to one particular store for the purchase of those articles of which he may stand in need; his account in said store to be carefully examined once in every month.

No student shall be permitted to play at unlawful games, nor indulge in the use of ardent spirits; and to prevent these evils, their accounts in taymors shall be examined and a report obtained from the owners of boarding houses respecting the conduct of their boarders, once in every month.

These and the other regulations of the school will be carried into execution by the following gentlemen: Col. Richard Allison, Dr. Joseph Guy, Rev. Dr. McFee, Robert Worke, Esq., Wm. McKnight, Esq., Gen. George L. Davidson, John Huggins, Esq., Capt. Alexander Dunlap, Thomas Allison.

J. M.

## Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on or about the 10th inst., a Negro Girl by the name of Sally, 18 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, rather inclined to be fat. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro girl to me in Salisbury. ELIZ. TORE.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 22, 1821.—34

## Wilkinson & Horah.

Directly opposite the State Bank, Main-Street, Salisbury, BEG leave to inform their customers and the public in general, that they have just received from New-York a supply of

### Watches and Jewelry;

consisting of first rate warranted English Watches; gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains; Seals, Keys, &c.; Stars and Eagles for Officers' coats and hats; ladies' hair Bracelets, gold mounted; white and yellow Spangles; fancy and mourning Rings, of different patterns; Amulets; Coral; Garnets, and glass Beads; Ear Rings; silver Thimbles, &c. &c. A supply of Silver Spoons, Soup Ladles, and Sugar Tongs, constantly kept on hand, and also manufactured to any pattern, at short notice.

### Clocks, Watches, & Time-Pieces,

of every description, carefully repaired, at short notice, and warranted to keep time.

The subscribers feel grateful to the public for favors already received; and hope, by careful attention, to merit the continuance of public patronage.

CURTIS WILKINSON,

HUGH HORAH.

Salisbury, Dec. 12.—27

N. B. Human Hair, suitable for making watch chains, bracelets, &c. wanted, for which a liberal price, in cash, will be paid, on its delivery at our shop. W. & H.

## Clock & Watch Making, &c.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Z. ELLIOTT and E. B. BURNHAM, Clock and Watch Makers, from New-York, have commenced the above business, in its various branches, few doors from the Court-House, Main-Street, Salisbury; where all orders in the line of their business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to, without delay. The subscribers have for sale an assortment of

### Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware;

consisting of patent-lever and plain Watches, warranted first quality; gold and gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast Pins, of various patterns; silver Spoons, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Steel Watch Chains, &c. &c.

ELLIOTT & BURNHAM.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time. E & B.

## New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

### Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, and Medicines,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

Dec. 12, 1820.—127

J. MURPHY.

## Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MURFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—30th

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

## Gig for Sale.

FOR SALE, a new Stick *GIG*, with a sun top; which will be sold low. Apply to the Printer.

January 14, 1821.—3w32

## State of North-Carolina:

Mecklenburg County.....November Sessions, 1820.

John IRWIN, *Original Attachment,*

ABNER M'LEON, *Levied on sundry articles.*

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this state....Ordered, therefore, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on fourth Monday in February next, and replevy and plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

3w29

A COPY. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Rowan County.....Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1820.

James BRYSON, *Bill of revivor, and supplemental*

*Bill filed.*

George Houser, *George Houser.*

ORDERED, that publication be made six weeks successively in the *Western Carolinian*, for Alfred Brevard, Edward Brevard, Sarah A. Brevard, and Eugene Brevard, infants and heirs at law of Eli Kershaw, deceased; also, James Chesnut, Duncan M'Crae, John Taylor, and James S. Deas, executors of the last will of John Chesnut, deceased; also, James Chesnut, Duncan M'Crae and Mary his wife, John Taylor and Sarah his wife, James S. Deas and Margaret R. his wife, and Harriet Chesnut, heirs at law of John Chesnut, deceased—to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill filed in this case, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

6w31 GEORGE LOCKE, C. M. E.

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6w31 GEORGE LOCKE, C. M. E.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Raleigh, 2d Jany. 1821, 1821.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its

Branches, be required to pay instalments of one tenth of their respective debts on renewal, after the 2d instant. Published by order of the Board.

## Varle's New Map

### OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE author having spent much time in close and laborious application, and incurred heavy expenses to complete his Map of the United States, flatters himself that he has been so far successful in his work as to make it well worthy the patronage of his fellow-citizens. This Map is drawn on a larger scale than any other of the United States heretofore published. Great pains have been taken to give the most clear and satisfactory information of each Town, County, and State; and by a new and peculiar method, the comparative population of each Town can be easily distinguished on this map. The division lines, stage and main roads, lakes, canals, &c. are all delineated with care; and more of the improvements relative to the Western States, are detailed in this than are to be found in any other map. Particular attention has been likewise paid to the insertion of the various Forts, and places rendered important during the late eventful war. By means also, of an entire map of North America, which is joined to the above, all the great Western Rivers are therein traced to their sources; and a correct view is given of the Floridas recently ceded to our government, and of Louisiana, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, &c. &c. But, besides this minute and complete survey of the United States, a general view is given of Canada, Mexico, and the West-Indies. All these advantages, together with the neat style in which this map has been executed, entitle it to be considered not only as a beautiful and proper ornament to embellish any office, counting-room, or parlour, but also as the most certain and correct index which can be obtained of the present Geography of our country.

For a review of this work, the inquirer is referred to the *Portico*, a well known repository of science and literature, published in this city. (See vol. 3d.) Many certificates, likewise, of the character of this Map might be given; but the following concise recommendations, it is hoped, will suffice, without fatiguing the reader with many useless encumbrances.

CHARLES VARLE, Geographer.

Baltimore, 1st March, 1819.

## CERTIFICATES.

We, the subscribers, have introduced Mr. Varle's Map of the United States into our Schools. The easy and perspicuous method observed in its construction, enables the youth to understand it with little assistance from their teachers. We find it more full and comprehensive than any other map of the United States. It shows distinctly each county and its seat of justice, which has been omitted in other maps. The capitals of each state, territory, &c. &c. their towns with their population, of course what rank they occupy in their respective states, are all distinctly exhibited.

We very much approve, also, of his two Vertical Sections of this continent: they give a correct idea of the different degrees of temperature of this globe, in proportion to the elevation of its surface in the atmosphere—knowledge of great importance to Agriculture and Philosophy; besides, it furnishes a very appropriate method for impressing young minds with the figure of the surface of the earth. This is an improvement not to be found, except in Mr. Varle's Map.

From these considerations, we think it better calculated to aid the student of Geography than any other map extant.

SAMUEL KNOX, President of Baltimore College.

W. SINCLAIR, Vice-President of Baltimore College.

SAM'L BROWNS, Principal of the Academy, Church-street.

SAM'L JENNINGS, President of Avery Seminary, Balt.

GEO. BLACKBURN, Professor Mathematics & Philosophy.

JOHN CREEBY, Principal of the Lancasterian School, Howard-street.

W. KESLEY, Teacher of Mathematics and Geography, Sharp-street.

We have attentively examined a Map of the United States, recently published by Mr. Charles Varle, in this city, and consider its style of execution very neat, and appropriate in every respect to a map of that size.

CONE & FREEMAN, Engravers, East-street.

This Map is five feet in length, by three feet ten inches in breadth.

The above Map is now for sale at Mr. William H. Slaughter's, in Salisbury, where it may be viewed for a few days.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 30, 1821.

3w34

R. SIMONTON, Clerk.

STATE

## CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.—Mr. *Storts*, from the committee on Roads and Canals, reported the following bill:

*Be it enacted, &c.* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to convey to any state or states which shall provide by law for the laying out and completion of any canal or canals, within such state or states, such part of the public lands of the United States which shall be occupied by the route of any such canal or canals, and the necessary towing paths, ditches, aqueducts, locks, culverts, feeders, dams, waste, weirs or other works connected therewith: *Provided*, that the plan or plans of every such canal, and the works connected therewith, with its route, and an estimate and survey of such lands through which the same shall pass, shall, before the construction of the same through such lands shall be commenced, be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation, and no conveyance of any such lands shall be made until such proposed canal or canals be entirely completed and navigable for boats.

The resolve was agreed to without a division, though without dissentient voices.

Mr. *Archer*, of Virginia, moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the resolution moved by him, directing the Judiciary committee to report certain facts with regard to the present condition of Missouri, and their opinion of what legislative measures may be necessary in regard thereto.

And the question being taken by yeas and nays, on proceeding to the consideration thereof, it was decided in the negative—Yea 65, Nays 85.

The House then having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for reducing the Military Peace Establishment—

Mr. *Cuthbert*, delivered his sentiments in opposition to the bill, and Mr. *Fisher* in favor of it; Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, made some explanatory remarks; and Mr. *Baldwin* spoke at large against the bill. When

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.—Mr. *Clay*, (late Speaker,) appeared this day, and took his seat.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the reduction of the Army of the United States; the motion of Mr. *Simpkins*, to strike out the first section yet depending—

Mr. *Trimble* delivered his sentiments at much length in favor of a reduction, not according to the plan proposed by the bill before the committee, but one similar to that recommended by the Secretary of War.

Mr. *Wood* advocated generally, but briefly, a reduction of the army.

Mr. *Cooke* spoke at considerable length in support of reduction, and of the bill under consideration.

Mr. *Brush* opposed, decidedly, a diminution of the present number of the army: and

Mr. *Stevens* advocated a reduction generally, without declaring a preference of any particular plan.

The speech of Mr. S. terminated the debate on the main question; but

Mr. *Lowndes* having, as well from what had fallen from others, as from his own inability to vote on the subject understandingly until the committee of Wys and Means had made their report, and exhibited to the house the true state of the national finances—suggested the propriety of postponing this bill until that committee should make their report—

A desultory conversation followed the suggestion, embracing various points, but chiefly touching the best mode of proceeding with the consideration of the subject, and a little before sunset, the question was put on Mr. *Simpkin's* motion to strike out the first section of the bill, (to destroy it,) and was decided in the negative, by a large majority, only four or five rising in favor of the motion; and

The committee rose, reported progress; and the House adjourned.

### REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.—The house resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the Military Peace Establishment of the United States.

Mr. *Eustis* moved an amendment, the object of which was to place the deputy commissaries and quartermasters on the footing on which they will be found to stand in the bill as printed below, instead of that in which they stood in the original bill.

This motion was agreed to, 51 to 47.

The question having been then stated on ordering the bill, as amended, to be engrossed for a third reading—

Mr. *Barbour* and Mr. *Mercer* addressed the House, each at great length; the first in favor of the bill, the latter against it.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided by Yeas and Nays: Yeas 109; Nays 47.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow, in the following shape, as amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of May next, the Military Peace Establishment of the United States shall consist of six thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, with a due proportion of field and company officers according to the present organization of companies, and in such proportions of artillery and infantry as the President of the United States shall direct; and that the corps of engineers, as at present established, be retained in service.*

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the corps of ordnance shall be retained in service, and shall hereafter consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, six Captains, six First Lieutenants, six Second Lieutenants, and six Third Lieutenants.*

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States cause to be arranged the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the several corps of troops now in service, in such manner as to form and complete the corps to be retained in service under this act, attaching the corps of light artillery to the corps of artillery, and the corps of riflemen to the infantry, and cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to be discharged from the service.*

*Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be one brigadier general, with one aid-de-camp, one inspector general, and one assistant adjutant general, there shall also be one adjutant general, one quartermaster general, with as many assistant deputy quartermasters as the service may require, to be taken from the subalterns of the line, who shall perform all the duties which may be required of them in the quartermaster's department, and in the department of the commissary general of subsistence, and who shall receive, as a compensation for their services, fifteen dollars per month in addition to their monthly pay; and one judge advocate, each with the rank, pay, and emoluments, of a colonel of cavalry, as heretofore prescribed by law; there shall also be a paymaster general, with a salary as heretofore fixed by law, commissary of purchases, whose compensation shall not exceed 2 and a half per centum on the public monies disbursed by him, nor the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and two military storekeepers, to be compensated as heretofore; one commissary general of subsistence, one surgeon general, with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and one apothecary general, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.*

*Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be to each regiment of infantry, and to each battalion of artillery, one adjutant, one quartermaster, and one paymaster, one surgeon, and one assistant surgeon.*

*Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the topographical engineers, and their assistants, shall be discharged from the service of the United States.*

*Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the judge advocate shall keep an office in the City of Washington, and, in addition to the duties which may be assigned to him by the President of the United States, he shall keep a record of all trials by general courts martial, and report the decisions.*

*Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all officers of the army, whose continuance in service is not provided for by this act, shall be discharged from the service of the United States, and that to each commissioned officer, who shall be discharged by virtue of this act, there shall be paid, in addition to the pay and emoluments to which he will be entitled at the time of his discharge, three months pay.*

### TREASURY REPORT.

The Speaker laid before the House the following Report:

Treasury Department,  
19th January, 1821.

The Hon. John W. Taylor,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 4th inst. instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the house "a statement of the money in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1821, together with a statement of the money in the hands of the Treasurer, as Agent for the War and Navy Departments, on that day," I have the honor to state, that there was in the Treasury on that day the sum of \$1,076,261 18, and in the hands of the Treasurer, as Agent for the War and Navy Departments, the sum of \$1,050,378 35, *viz.* for the War Department, \$251,373 29, and for the Navy Department, \$799,004 96.

Of the sum of \$1,076,271 18, in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1821, \$500,000 were paid by the Bank of the United States, on the 30th of December, 1820, but which were payable on the 1st of January thereafter, and were estimated in the receipts into the Treasury for 1821. If this sum be deducted, the amount in the Treasury on that day will be \$576,271 18. If it is considered a part of the receipts of 1820, the estimated receipts of 1821 will be diminished by that amount. With this explanation, it will not be material whether it is placed to the credit of the one or the other year: the general result of the two years will be the same.

The receipts of the 4th quarter, with the exception of payments made at Mobile and New Orleans, in the two last weeks of December, 1820, and in the whole month at most of the land offices, are ascertained to be \$4,045,585 99. In the Annual Report, the receipts of the 4th quarter were estimated at \$3,430,000; the actual receipts, therefore, exceed those that were estimated, by \$615,585 99, and by \$115,585 99, if the payment made by the Bank on the 30th of December be deducted from the receipts of 1820.

If the sum of \$615,585 99 be added to the sum of \$5,417,830 83, which was stated in my letter of the 21st of December, 1820, to be the aggregate means for the 4th quarter of the year, the amount at the disposition of the Treasury, in that quarter, will be augmented to \$6,033,416 82.

It is ascertained that the payments from the Treasury, during that quarter, have amounted to \$4,937,145 24, which being deducted from the estimated means of that quarter, will leave in the Treasury, as already stated, on the 1st day of January, 1821, the sum of \$1,076,271 18. But, if the \$500,000 paid by the Bank, be deducted from the receipts of 1820, the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January, 1821, will be, as has already been stated, \$576,271 18.

The demands upon the Treasury during the year 1820, in order to complete the service of that year and to effect the objects for which the several appropriations were made, and which are not included in the foregoing sum of \$4,937,145 24, amounts to \$4,707,987 96, *viz.*

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, (being the difference between the sum of \$1,076,213 56, estimated to be paid in the 4th quarter, and the sum actually paid.)

Public debt \$855,905 20

War Department 2,076,918 15

Navy Department 665,164 61

1,110,000 00

Which leaves an excess of demand beyond the money in the Treasury, of \$3,631,716 71, and of \$4,121,716 78, if the payment made by the bank be deducted from the payments into the Treasury in the year 1820.

It may be proper to observe, that, if the sum of \$2,076,918 15, of the Louisiana stock, has not been pressed for payment, it has been the result of forbearance on the part of the holders of that stock, and of confidence in the faith of the nation, that such forbearance will not operate to their injury.

The other demands upon the Treasury, which were estimated as a charge upon it in the fourth quarter of the year 1820, and which are not embraced in the estimates of the expenditure for 1821, and which constitute a part of the deficit above stated, will, it is presumed, be demanded of the Treasury.

It will be perceived that the sums in the hands of the Treasurer, as Agent of the War and Navy Departments, exceed the estimate of them, annexed to the estimates of the service of the year 1821. These monies are drawn from the agent, as the demands upon the respective departments are presented, or requisitions from the disbursing officers of those departments are received. The amount drawn from the agent depends, therefore, upon contingencies over which the heads of those departments have no controul, and may exceed or fall short of any estimate made by them for any definite period of time.

It may be proper, also, to state, that, in contemplation of law, money is not considered to be in the Treasury until a warrant is issued by the Secretary and received by the Treasurer, for the sums paid by the receiving officers into bank: but, for the practical purposes of the Treasury, all sums paid into bank to the credit of the Treasurer are considered by him to be in the Treasury. Generally, the warrants covering the money received on account of the government are issued quarterly for all sums received during the quarter. These warrants are usually issued about two months after the expiration of the quarter; as the payments made into the banks which are the depositaries of the public money are not ascertained sooner.

The statements which accompany this letter are explanatory of the views which it presents, or afford information connected with them, which it is presumed may be useful.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The report was read, and, with the documents, referred to the committee of Ways and Means. And the house adjourned.

### Foreign and Domestic.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NORFOLK, JAN. 10th.—At a late hour last night, capt. BALDWIN, of the *Tobacco Plant*, arrived in Hampton Roads in 45 days from Liverpool, politely furnished us with *Gore's Liverpool Advertiser*, of the 21st Nov. from the last of which we have extracted every thing that appeared to us could be interesting to our readers.

The procession at Liverpool, in celebration of the fate of the bill of pains and penalties announced in the last Liverpool papers, took place on the 20th Nov. and is represented to have been one of the most grand, and best arranged pageants ever witnessed. It was conducted with great harmony and propriety, and without the smallest accident. Speaking of its magnitude, the Liverpool Editor says—Of the numbers engaged in it, we cannot speak with certainty—it occupied upwards of half an hour in passing our office. The paper also contains accounts of various celebrations in other places on the same joyous occasion.

Congratulatory Addresses continued to flock in to the Queen from all quarters; and illuminations and various other demonstrations of joy for the triumph which she has obtained over her persecutors, were daily exhibited. On the subject of the change in the Ministry, spoken of in the late dates, the Liverpool Editor observes—

The station which her Majesty is to occupy at the coronation, if that event, under existing circumstances, ever takes place, requires to be adjusted; but the most important consideration of all, and that in which the national interests are most involved, arises out of the inquiry, what change will the failure of the proceedings against the Queen occasion in the Councils of the State, and what alterations are we to look forward to in the existing administration? Upon this subject no information of a very specific nature has transpired during the past week, though some surmises have been hazarded that Lord Liverpool and Harrowby will retire, and that they will be succeeded by some of the Grey-lille party. In order to afford time for the new arrangements, it is said that Parliament will merely assemble as a matter of form on Thursday next, and that a prorogation to the end of January will take place before they can proceed to business.

The Congress at Troppau has been opened with great splendour. In addition to the Emperors of Russia and Austria, whose arrival we have before announced, the King of Prussia has joined the potentates, and Ambassadors from most of the principal and several of the subordinate states of the Continent, have also arrived. The first and second conferences have already been held, but no authentic information as to the subjects which have occupied the attention of the august assembly, has yet reached this country.

The mutual retaliatory restrictions on trade established between France and the United States of America, have had a tendency to destroy the direct communication between those two countries. The consequence will be to open a trade from the United States to some of the ports of Holland, where the principles of trade are better understood.

LONDON, NOV. 19. It will be seen in another part of our paper, that the Queen had applied to the Ministers for a Royal Palace for her residence, to which the following answer has been returned.

Lord Liverpool states—"that he has received

his Majesty's commands to inform the Queen, that it is not possible for his majesty, under all the circumstances, to assign any of the royal palaces for the Queen's residence. Lord Liverpool has been further commanded to inform the Queen, that, until Parliament shall meet for the despatch of business, the allowance which has hitherto been enjoyed by the Queen will be continued to her; and that it will then be for Parliament to determine the amount of the future provision to be granted to her majesty." In an annexed paper Lord Liverpool adds, "that he thinks it material to observe, that this answer must not be understood as withdrawing the facilities which had been previously offered for procuring a residence in London for the Queen."

Yesterday Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman waited upon her majesty, to consult upon what further steps should be taken in this subject, when it was determined that her majesty should again write to the Earl of Liverpool, urging in still stronger terms, the demand which had been made under her sanction.

This letter was immediately conveyed to the Earl of Liverpool by the Hon. Mr. Kepel Craven; but up to a late hour last night no answer had been received.

We have received a great mass of Paris papers to the 15th inst. No particular mention is made in them of the King's health, but it appears his majesty performs all his wonted duties, such as presiding in the Cabinet, and transacting business with his ministers individually. Articles of intelligence from various places, as Vienna, Frankfort, Augsburg, and also from Italy, concur in stating, that the Austrian army collected in Italy had received orders to be in readiness for an immediate march southward; and a letter from Vienna affirms positively that Naples is to be occupied by Austrian troops, and the old order of things is to be re-established. The English squadron, under the command of Admiral Moore, still continues in the bay of Naples. We rejoice that the people of Naples glow with one sentiment of determined patriotism, and that the parliament promotes that spirit which prompts the people to consider liberty more precious than life.

In the sitting of the 23d, the Deputy Pope alluded to the dangers that threatened the country, and censured the parliament for not taking measures sufficiently decisive to repel invasions. The Executive was, he said, too remiss in its proceedings. The fortresses were not provided, the troops were neither well organized or well disciplined. "As for myself," said he, "at the first cry of war I shall quit this august assembly to defend the national liberty, or die." The Deputy Castagna said that all other affairs being omitted, the attention of parliament ought to be principally directed to the state of the army, and that the command ought to be given to Gen. Wm. Pepe, whose presence would calm the public mind, agitated by the apprehensions of a foreign invasion. The president then spoke and was listened to with profound attention. In the course of his speech he said, "the justice of our cause guarantees our security. Whosoever should dare to fire the first cannon upon a nation which knows how to respect religiously the rights of others, would become the execration of Europe." He then exhorted them to firmness, tranquillity and courage, as the best security of their independence. At the close of his speech all the Deputies rose spontaneously, and declared that such were the sentiments of all.

The Cortes of Spain have appointed a permanent deputation of seven members, three being Americans and four Europeans, to watch over the affairs of the nation during the separation of the great assembly. Their duties are to watch over the executive of the laws, for the purpose of giving an account to the Cortes, on its re-assembling, of such infractions as may have been committed, and to convolve a Cortes on the occasions prescribed by the constitution, such as the vacancy of the Throne, or when the King shall find himself in any extraordinary embarrassments. It is, hence, probable that the session of the Cortes will speedily terminate.

#### THE SPANISH MAINE.

From the *Caracas Gazette*. Extract of a letter from General Morillo, Conde de Cagena, dated Caracas, Nov. 28, 1820.

My esteemed friend P

and Bolívar, with various chiefs and officers, dined and remained together all day yesterday and swore eternal friendship and philanthropy.

"The dinner was given by the General (Morillo) and was so social and lively that we all seemed like old friends. *Bolívar toasted, several times, peace and the valour of the General in chief and his army.* General Morillo, in all the sincerity of his heart and almost with tears in his eyes, drank to concord and mutual friendship. All the chiefs and officers reciprocated toasts in the same manner.

"Bolívar and Morillo mounted on the table to toast peace, and the valiant soldiers of both armies, and afterwards shouted *Vivas*. A monument to celebrate the extraordinary reconciliation, was determined on, and the Generals themselves immediately laid the first stone."

**BOSTON, JAN. 12.**  
The northeast storm of Sunday last commenced at New-York on Saturday evening about eight o'clock; and, by accounts from Philadelphia, it appears to have begun snowing in that city, full two hours earlier than at New-York. We do not know the precise time at which the snow began to fall in this town, but conclude it to have been at least 7 or 8 hours after the commencement of the storm in Philadelphia. These facts furnish additional evidence of the correctness of the theory, that our most severe N.E. storms begin at nearly opposite points of the compass, and make rapid progress in face of the wind.

*Daily Adv.*

\*In Baltimore at noon; in Washington at 8 o'clock, A.M. and in Charleston on Friday evening.

**GREENFIELD, MASS. JAN. 9.**

The public will probably be surprised to learn, that the famous Springfield Ox, known by the name of "Maximus," must give place in the scale to another, heavier and nobler than he. We allude to the ox raised, fattened, and now owned, by Col. Asa Stebbins of Deerfield. This ox is but six years old, and it is said by good judges will now weigh *thirty-three hundred pounds*; and is as remarkable for symmetry of form as he is for his surprising fatness and weight. *Maximus*, if we recollect right, weighed (live weight) but 2700. The Deerfield ox is, probably, the heaviest ever raised, fattened, or exhibited in this country, and is well worth the attention of the curious. Col. S. is now on the way with him to Boston, where, we understand, he will be exhibited.

**Cheraw.**—The Legislature of South-Carolina have passed an Act, incorporating this Village, which has been heretofore known by the name of Chatham, and given it the name of CHERAW. This is the ancient Indian name of the place.—What motive, if any, operated to effect this change of name, is unknown here:—no British name could have been less exceptionable than that of Chatham; that name was worn, adorned, and rendered sacred to freedom, by one of the greatest and best of Englishmen, and cannot be relinquished by those who know and feel its character in the history of civil liberty, without regret.

But the powers that be have enacted, that the place shall be known as Cheraw—let us with cheerfulness adopt the name: as Cheraw let it rise and prosper; there is no magic in a name; it is the local and geographical advantages which nature has given to the place, and the civic virtues of its inhabitants, that must render the name which it bears, august and respectable.

*[Pee Dee Gazette.]*

**IMPORTANT.**

From the Southern Recorder.

In our last paper, on information derived from a gentleman who had lately been at the Indian Springs, we stated, there was little probability of a Treaty being concluded with the Creek Indians. We are glad to learn the result has been more propitious than was anticipated. Runners having been despatched for the Indians, a large number have assembled, and the Chiefs of the Nation, we understand, have agreed with the Commissioners on the basis of a Treaty, by which the Creek Nation cedes to the United States, for the use of Georgia, a large extent of territory, supposed to contain five millions of acres, of which there is much valuable land. The tract of country proposed to be ceded by the Indians (for the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, out of which an ample reservation is made for the settlement of citizens' claims) is comprised within the following limits—Beginning on the East side of Flint river where Jackson's treaty line crosses the same, thence up said river to its most western source—thence a line running a due west course until it shall intersect the Chatahoochee—thence up said river to the Etowah or Hightower trail—thence with said trail to where it crosses the Ulcofan-hat-chee—thence down said stream to its junction with the Ocmulgee river—thence down said river to where Mitchell's treaty line intersects the same—thence with said line until it intersects Jackson's treaty line—and thence with the latter line to the beginning.

By an act of the general court of New-Hampshire, the name of *Jeremy Bent*, a very prosaic and creeping name, is metamorphosed into *George Washington Orange*—a lizard into a green baytree. This is an example of the great power of our Legislatures, which, it is said, can do almost any thing, except making a man a woman.

*[Salem Gazette.]*

[We cannot say that the Pennsylvania Legislature could make "a man a woman," but we are well assured, that one of its members, did some years since, make a woman a *Man*!—*Pennsylvania Intelligencer.*]



## CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1821.

### FIRE.

The citizens of Salisbury were aroused from their slumbers about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night last, by the appalling cry of fire, which had broke out in the new building occupied by Messrs. Wilkinson & Horah, silversmiths, which was totally consumed: the most valuable part of its contents was saved. The fire had attained to that height, before the engine arrived, that it was impossible to save the building by that alone: and other means we had none. The dwelling-house of Mr. Horah, situated within a few feet of the shop, through the persevering exertions of the citizens, and the timely assistance of a heavy fall of rain, was preserved. Great credit is due to the citizens of Salisbury for the alacrity with which they repaired, at that unseasonable hour, to the scene of alarm; but every person present must be sensible of the deplorable deficiency of means which exists among us to arrest the progress of fire, should it happen under almost any other circumstances than the above, as also of the great want of system to combine the exertions of the citizens, and give them that force and efficacy so immensely important in such an event. But a "Citizen" below has called the attention of the public to this subject; and it is most earnestly to be hoped that such measures will be taken, and such means provided, as will enable us, in case of another fire, and under more unfavorable circumstances, to cope successfully with the destructive element, and stop its ravages short of the entire destruction of the town.

### COLD WEATHER.

A correspondent informs us that, at Concord, (Cumberland county,) on the morning of the 25th ultimo, the mercury stood at 12 degrees below zero, in a close room, and did not, throughout the day, rise more than 2 degrees. Wind north. This is believed to be the coldest day that has been experienced in this part of the country for many years.

### COMMUNICATION.

The citizens of Salisbury have so long enjoyed fortune's favors, as it respects fire, having never been severely visited by that distressing calamity, which has made such dreadful havoc and which has been attended with such fatal consequences in all parts of the United States, that they appear disposed to fold their arms in apparent safety, and trust to heaven for the result. It is true we have an engine; but not one third of the citizens would know where to find it. We have no such things as buckets, fire-hooks, ladders, &c. which are essentially necessary in case of fire.

These reflections were suggested on witnessing the fire which broke out on last Wednesday night, which, at its commencement, bid fair to have involved the greater part of Salisbury in one wretched scene of conflagration; and it is owing entirely to the heavy fall of rain, which enabled us more conveniently to supply the engine with water, that its progress was arrested.

It is time for us to arouse from our lethargy. Experience is sometimes a sad lesson, but it is universally acknowledged to be the best teacher; and I fear nothing else will awaken us to our state of danger. We have seen some of the cities of the north almost entirely consumed by fire; we have seen Wilmington and Fayetteville fall victims to this devouring element; we have had warnings time after time at our own doors; still we neglect to provide against such an emergency. It imperiously demands the attention of the commissioners. Something should be done. Let them levy a tax for the purpose of procuring buckets, fire-hooks, ladders, &c. There should be a house built in the street for the purpose of keeping the engine secure, and where it may be had conveniently, and a company formed for keeping it in order. Unless something of the kind is attended to, we must ere long expect to see Salisbury in flames. It is hoped the commissioners will take this into consideration, and that we shall be enabled, for the future, more effectually to arrest the progress of fire.

It is with pleasure I have seen that the citizens have subscribed liberally to indemnify the late sufferers; sympathy is always commendable; but only serviceable when she lends a helping hand.

*A CITIZEN.*

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 22.

### THE SOUTHERN ARMISTICE.

Which we have with so much pleasure presented to our readers, was followed by a treaty for the regulation of war, a copy of which has reached this country in the *Caracas Gazette* of Dec. 6, from which it is translated into the *National Gazette*. The first article is as follows:

"1st. The war between Spain and Colombia shall be prosecuted henceforward as war is carried on by civilized nations, in all cases in which the practices of the latter do not clash with any of the articles of the present treaty, which is to serve as the primary and inviolable rule for both governments."

The whole treaty is in the spirit of the first article, and announces the progress of civilization and intelligence.

A doubt is expressed by the *National Gazette*, whether the naval force of the republic will concur in the armistice. We hope there can be

no doubt of it. Certain it is, that, if it hesitates, it becomes by that act outlawed—no longer citizens of any country, but pirates, enemies to all. *National Intelligencer.*

The proceedings which occupied the House of Representatives this day were of an unusual nature, and the sitting was protracted beyond the usual hour. It is not practicable to give, at so late an hour, any intelligible account of what passed; and, indeed, were the proceedings accurately reported, they were so complicated, that few but veteran legislators would understand them. Our readers must needs be content, for this time, with the following plain account of the subject of six hours debate and voting, the Yeas and Nays being called several times.

On the Journal of the preceding day being read, which is always preliminary to proceeding to business, a member remarked on the phraseology of a part of it. That part states the presentations of three memorials from the Legislature of Missouri, respecting public lands and other matters. It was remarked, that it had been heretofore the uniform practice, in announcing a Memorial from a State Legislature, to state it on the Journal as being from the Legislature of the State of Maryland, Virginia, &c. and, such being the caption of these Memorials from the Legislature of Missouri, it was suggested that the Journal ought to have conformed to it; and a motion was made to insert the words "the State of" before the word Missouri. And out of this motion grew the Debate and subsequent proceedings which consumed the day.

The reader will be able to comprehend, that this motion allowed of allusions to the present condition of Missouri, and for the display of the feelings of members on that subject, which gave to the business an interest which does not belong to mere questions of order.

It is necessary to state another circumstance which had a bearing on the whole day's business. It appeared that the Clerk, who makes up the Journal, had originally written in the Journal the words now proposed to be inserted. By the rules of the house it is made the duty of the Speaker to revise and correct the Journal of each day's proceedings, previously to its being read in the House. In the performance of that duty, the Speaker had *erased* the words now proposed to be inserted, with a view, as he stated from the chair, to prevent the entry on the Journal from being such as to be capable of being construed as either assuming for granted, or denying, what has been the subject of great difference of opinion in the House, that Missouri is now a state. The Journal, however, as he added, was subject to the pleasure of the House, and open to any alteration it should think proper to make.

The question on the motion for amending the Journal, as above stated, was taken by Yeas and Nays; and there were Yeas 76, Nays 76. The House being equally divided, the Speaker voted in the negative; and the motion to amend the Journal was thus rejected.

Another motion was made to amend the Journal, by inserting, before the word "Missouri," the words "the territory of." This motion was negative, by Yeas and Nays, 150 votes to 4.

Other motions succeeded, and numerous questions of order; motions to adjourn were repeatedly negatived; but, at length, the contention respecting the journal was ended by an adjournment, which, it is understood, prevents a renewal of the controversy, as the Journal can only be amended on the day on which it is read, unless a proposition for its amendment shall be actually under consideration at the time of adjournment on that day, which was not the case when the House adjourned this day.

### MILITARY ACADEMY.

From official documents elicited by a call from the House of Representatives, it appears, that the number of the Cadets who have been educated at the Military Academy, from its first establishment, is 261; of whom there are now in the army no fewer than 161—leaving one hundred for deaths and resignations. The total number of the Cadets now at the Academy is 233; of whom the following States afford, in the order in which they stand, the largest proportions, viz.

New-York	34
Pennsylvania	29
Virginia	26
Massachusetts (and Maine)	23

Of the other states, no state affords more than twelve Cadets.

*ib.*

### R. R. TRAVELLING.

The New-York and Philadelphia papers exult very much, that the coach travels between each city (a distance near 100 miles) in 8 hours and 20 minutes. We will acknowledge this is great speed and worthy of record; but we have an instance which far outdoes this. Four young gentlemen, belonging to Boston, the last week, travelled on skates from Woburn to Boston, a distance of nine miles, in 27 minutes! being at the rate of *twenty miles in an hour!* Let any one in the world beat this, if he can.

*Bost. Cent.*

### WHALEMEN.

The *Newport (R. I.) Mercury*, of December 30th, contains an account of the arrival at Tarpaulin Cove of the Weymouth, Capt. Chadwick, from the coast of Peru, with *two thousand and fifty barrels of Oil*. The same vessel spoke, on the South-American coast, in the Pacific Ocean, *twenty-eight other American Whalemens*, whose joint collections amounted to *eighteen thousand and twenty barrels*.

### PORTEGAL.

Among the innumerable benefits the Portu-

guese have derived from their political regeneration, the exercise of the liberty of the Press stands pre-eminent, and is already working wonders. Though the event is so recent, besides a variety of minor publications, and the usual *Gazette* under an improved form, the *Portuguese Constitutional*, *O Patriota*, *O Liberal*, *O Mineiro*, *Constitucional*, *O Preguiço Luzitano*, *Observator Constitutional*, printed in Lisbon, together with others from the *Oporto* press, have already reached us, and we confess we have noticed their contents with astonishment and delight. Such is the primary advantage that has followed the "strong and healthful commotion" on which the Portuguese resolved in order to raise themselves from a degradation they could no longer endure, and promote a general reform in the whole of their national concerns.—*Per. In.*

### ORIGINAL AND NATIVE GENIUS.

The citizens of the District, and strangers, are respectfully invited to examine, at Mr. Crawford's Assembly Room, (where they will remain for a day or two,) the paintings of a youth of Georgetown. Originals recently from Rome will be exhibited also. No charge is required for admission.

The youth who has dared to attempt an imitation of these paintings, the works of masters of the art, is in his 15th year, is self-taught, and commenced his career of genius in May last; and yet, surprising as it may seem, he has measured excellence with his great originals!

The fame of West is held as the common property of his country; and Americans may well be proud of his genius. But it is questionable whether the more ripened genius of this wonderful man was more perfect than are the first designs of this little son of Columbia. Is he less so, in the art of painting, than our great captains in the art of war? If not, then let him be fostered—then the fame which he appears destined to acquire may with propriety be shared—at least by his patrons.

*Nat. Intel.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE MORNING CHRONICLE.

The tax on Old Bachelors, that has been proposed on the floor of our legislature, has excited more alarm than we can readily account for. What measures it would be the most advisable to adopt as a substitute, we are not at present fully prepared to say. Those parties inclined to matrimony, are compelled to take out a license for that purpose. We would barely suggest, whether it might not be proper for those disposed to live a life of celibacy, to take out a license for that purpose likewise. Another plan may be proposed, and perhaps not attended with so many embarrassments, and that is, to set up our old Bachelors at public auction, none to be allowed to bid who do not belong to the respectable order of Old Maids. The auctioneer would then proceed in this manner, Mr.—is now exposed for sale; who bids?—once—twice—thrice—just a going; gone. As our legislature propose to make their fellow citizens marry by compulsion, perhaps this will be the most eligible mode.

During the bustle and confusion attendant on the late fire, a small SILK UMBRELLA was mislaid, or taken by some one through mistake. Whoever may have it, and will return it to Mr. Horah, or leave it at this office, will confer a favor on the owner.

### Six Cents Reward.

DESERTED my service on the 31st Dec. 1820, an apprentice, by name THOMAS HARVILL, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a stoppage in his speech, and is very fond of spirits. He took with him a good many clothes, of different kinds. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring said boy, or crediting him on my account, as I am determined not to pay any person that may credit him. The above reward will be given, and no thanks, for delivering said boy to me.

JOS. W. MURDOCH.

January, 1821.

### Thomas Foster,

*T. M. L.*

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has recently returned from Philadelphia, and established himself in business in this place, in the east corner of Mr. Cowan's store. He has brought on with him the newest fashions, and made arrangements to receive them regularly hereafter from Charles C. and J. Watson, Philadelphia, so that he will be enabled to do his work in the most approved and fashionable style. He solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes, by assiduity and attention to his business, to please all who may favor him with their custom.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1821.

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### Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE.—Will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the last Thursday of March next, a tract of *LAND* of 444 acres, lying on the Yadkin, and known by the name of John S. Long's Ferry. Also, six likely NEGROES, the property of John S. Long, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Alexander Long, senior, Michael Brown, and others, &c. John S. Long.

JNO. BEARD, Sheriff.

January 25, 1821.—313

### Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE.—Will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the last Thursday of March next, a tract of *LAND* of 444 acres, lying on the Yadkin, and known by the name of John S. Long's Ferry. Also, six likely NEGROES, the property of John S. Long, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Alexander Long, senior, Michael Brown, and others, &c. John S. Long.

JNO. BEARD, Sheriff.

29th November, 1820.—6w3

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,  
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.



#### YES OR NO.

When of a man I ask a question,  
I wish he'd answer Yes or No,  
Nor stop to make some smooth evasion,  
And only tell me—*may be so.*  
I always doubt the friendly meaning—  
*Of—well—perhaps—I do not know—*  
When for a favour I am suing,  
I'd rather hear the answer—No.  
When of a friend I wish to borrow  
A little cash—to hear him say,  
*I've none to day—but on to-morrow—*  
Is worse than if he told me nay.  
Why all this need of plastering over,  
What we in fact intend to show?  
Why not at once, with much less labor,  
Say frankly Yes, my friend, or No?  
I from my soul despise all quibbling,  
I'll use it not with friend or foe—  
But when they ask, without dissembling,  
I'll plainly answer, Yes, or No.  
And when I ask that trembling question,  
*"Will you be mine, my dearest Miss?"*  
Then may there be no hesitation,  
To say distinctly—*Yes Sir, Yes.*

#### Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

#### The Club....No. II.

Know then this truth, enough for man to know,  
Virtue alone is happiness below.....POPE.

Nothing in this vale of misery affords more real pleasure than the recollections of a well spent life. The man who, on taking a retrospective glance at his conduct, in the various situations and temptations to which he has been subjected, and in making up his account, finds that he has much to approve, and but little to condemn, must enjoy the greatest possible degree of happiness that this transitory state of existence can afford. In order to arrive to this felicitous state of being, it is necessary that we should be virtuous. There is nothing known on earth that is better calculated to exalt the human character above that of inferior animated beings, than morality and virtue. Show me the moral and virtuous man, and I will show you the good man. No name under heaven will make a truly good and great man. It is a virtuous disposition, a greatness of soul, that constitute and portray the man who approaches nearest in perfection to the great author of his being. As beings of ephemeral existence, it is our duty and eternal interest to seek and suitably revere that Being under whose guardian wing "we live, and move, and have our being."

In the important concerns between man and his creator, more is necessary than the performance of a few external ceremonies. These, without purity of heart, avail nothing. We are required, says the sacred penman, to enter into our closets, and pray to him who seeth in secret, and his reward will be given openly. We hold it as a maxim self-evident, that there is no substance in a shadow. Our sine qua non is plain: It is "by their works ye shall know them."

As members of the community, and as friends and neighbors, it is our duty to measure to each man that portion of justice that we expect to be measured unto us. "Love your neighbor as yourself," is the language of the book in which you profess to believe. Reader, whoever you are, examine yourself, and ascertain how your account stands in regard to this sacred injunction. Propose to yourself the following inquiries: 1. Have I done justice to my fellow-men? 2. Have I acted up to my external profession? adly and lastly—Am I what I seem to be? These inquiries will, no doubt, if properly attended to, be of infinite service to many persons who, in all probability, have but seldom, if ever, thought of them!

There are in the world many seemingly well disposed persons, who seem to dwell in a noxious atmosphere. They cannot, for their souls, hear a good word spoken about their neighbor, nor will they ever speak one themselves. No matter how good his character may be, if they can exalt their own, they will (smother their consciences and) endeavor to take from his! To such we recommend the following lines of the immortal bard of nature:

"Good name in man or woman,  
"Is the immortal jewel of their souls;  
"Who steals my purse, steals trash;  
"Tis something, nothing, 'twas mine, 'tis his,  
it has been slave to thousands:  
"But he that filches from me my good name,  
"Robs me of that which not enriches him,  
"But makes me poor indeed."

We here close the second number of the Club.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

#### MESSRS. EDITORS:

Your useful paper having fortunately fallen into my hands, on one or two occasions, I noticed that you have many fashionable and some learned writers. Your number in which J. A. appeared determined me to use your columns to

obtain, if practicable, what may be to me of great importance. You must know, that I am a young female, brought up in the country; my education such as is usual in country schools. I was taught to read and to write, and as much of arithmetic as was sufficient to enable me to calculate with facility the number of cuts in a web of cloth of twenty yards. I was instructed by our parson to love, reverence and respect my parents; and my mother, who was remarkable for her prudence, early convinced me of the deadly sin of scandal and back-biting. Her advice on this subject was, whenever it became necessary to touch on the character of our neighbours, to do it in mercy. She thought that the practice of bringing the characters of our neighbours occasionally on the carpet was not wholly without its benefits. A few innocent strictures and admonitory comments, she observed, might irritate; but they would most certainly correct the little aberrations and small follies of the persons whose characters were thus delicately handled. My mother further remarked, while on this subject (for to her it was a pleasing one,) "that whenever a character was introduced for examination, if I wished to make an impression unfavorable to the person, to speak in a careless and indifferent manner; but, at the same time, by a certain expression of the countenance, give the company to understand, that thereby hangs a *sale*." This dumb kind of communication surprised me, and I inquired why I should not speak out? She replied there was a very substantial reason for it: That there was a *tacit* in scandal as well as in war. Your object, says she, is, if not to blacken, at least to smoothe the person; now if you were to relate all you knew, some of the company might explain it in such a way as to destroy the effect, and others might not consider it improper; but as your intention is to induce a belief that all is not right, let the fancy of your hearers play, and if their imaginations are not as dull as ignorance made drunk, then your purpose will be accomplished. As to manners, or that easy graceful motion of the body, which I have been told the fashionables call grace, I have very little. I was taught, that while at church, I should set straight, silent and attentive. I have thought this short recital of myself, gentlemen, necessary, as it might enable you more readily to give me the advice which I purpose most humbly to ask.

By one of those unaccountable vicissitudes of life, or freaks of fortune, I am called to leave the innocence and simplicity of a country life, and to take my place among the belles and beaux of our county town; and really, gentlemen, as I have often heard our parson say, I do it "with fear and trembling." I have spent one day in town, and every thing that I see and hear is so very different from what I have been accustomed to, I feel satisfied that I must return, unless some of your correspondents will write and get you to publish a few short rules for my benefit.

On my arrival in town, I was actually afraid to dine the first day, lest I should not hold my knife and fork according to etiquette. I have an invitation to attend Mrs. Candour's opposition tea-party on Wednesday evening next; and if I attend, I shall certainly render myself ridiculous, unless I can, in the mean time, have the use of a few fashionable canons. I do wish that J. A. who appears to be a friend to the ladies, and who is certainly, from his style\* and manner of writing, well acquainted with the female world, would answer a few queries; or perhaps the gentleman who writes about *corsets*, would say something that might be useful. I should like to know, when I make my appearance at the party, whether I shall smile on the coxcomb, and frown on the man of plain sense? whether I shall laugh loud at the folly of the coxcomb, and affect not to hear the good sense of the plain gentleman? As I am a member elect of the gay circle, should I not prefer the young gentleman who has transferred the seat of learning from his head to his heels, to him who has stored his head with the useless lumber taken from the works of heathens, called Roman, Grecian and British classics?

Suppose a gentleman should address me on the subject of.....la! gentlemen, I blush.....on the subject of.....marriage? Suppose he should ask my hand, and I be disposed to let him have it; would it not be shockingly vulgar to say yes at first? Should I not refuse at least twice? One more question, and I have done.—What are your town ideas on the subject of marriage? This was a topic of frequent debate between my grandmother and mother. The former insisted that it had, or ought to have for its basis, LOVE; while the latter, with equal plausibility, contended that convenience should alone decide. On a recent occasion, the argument was warmly and spiritedly carried on, each contending for the truth of her proposition, when, at last, my mother let fall on the old woman's ears the following couplet:

Marriage is to join land and money,  
In the holy state of matrimony;  
which effectually silenced the old lady.

With great pleasure, yours,

KITTY SIMPLE.

\* His style, Miss Kitty, happens, very unluckily for him, to be another person's.....EDITORS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

#### NEW LAWS.

The legislature of North-Carolina, at its late session, has enacted several laws which cannot but be regarded as the offspring of a blind and mistaken policy. We do not claim the right of placing the stamp of oblivion upon any of their acts; but it is our determination to hold up to the body, aspiring to an existence entirely

public view miseries of every kind that may fall under our observations. Among the unnecessary and unpopular laws which have been enacted, we shall at present notice that extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. What the object of this law is, we have yet to learn: It cannot be for the interest of the poor debtor; as under its provisions his property will have to be sold almost *instanter*, unless he gives good security for the stay of execution; whereas under the former law, he was not bound to give any kind of security for any sum above \$60; and yet he would have indulgence fully as long, if not longer, than under the present law. And as respects creditors, it is a miserable law: he might as well relinquish his debt, as to place it in the hands of a long-winded Constable: And as long as a Constable has no regular tribunal to account to for his conduct, that long the creditor may whistle for his money. We will venture the assertion, that there is scarcely an individual in the State who has the hardihood to assert, that his money has been as punctually paid him by Constables as by the Sheriffs. At the end of every three months after the execution was placed in the hands of the sheriff, the creditor had nothing more to do than call at the Clerk's office and receive his money. How is he to get his money now? By dunning a petty constable, from month to month, and from year to year! And finally, commence a new process for it!

Independently of these considerations, we think the law unconstitutional, that is, if the following clause in the Constitution of the United States has any meaning: "In all suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed \$20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved." It could not have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution, that the trial by jury should be preserved indirectly, that is, by way of appeal *only*, as that would shew an inconsistency. Daily experience proves, that appeals are granted by Justices for sums as low as one dollar! Consequently they have (the debtors) the right of a jury trial. Hence there would be no necessity for the aforementioned clause in the Constitution; or, an appeal could not be granted for a less sum than twenty dollars.

Upon the whole, we view the law injurious to both debtor and creditor, and unbecoming the character of those who voted for it.

#### SON.

#### MATRIMONY.

To fools, it is the jewel of Esop's cock; to the wise, a diamond of price, in a skilful hand, to enrich life; it is happiness or misery, as minds are differently disposed.

#### Religious.

##### Address

Of the Rev. WILLIAM WARD, of Serampore, (India,) delivered at the last anniversary of the New-York Bible Society.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN HERALD.

DEAR SIR,

I have no memorandum of the facts stated at the late meeting of the New-York Bible Society; but those facts have made, during a long residence in India, so deep an impression on my mind, that I can easily recall them.

The state of your Indians, however deplorable, and however loudly it may call upon American Christians for compassion and renewed effort, compared with the state of the heathen in the East, strongly proves, that it is better to have no religion than to be under the influence of a system wholly false. Almost all the miseries brought upon the Hindoos in the present life, arise out of their philosophical and religious theories. For instance, the following practices derive their origin from the philosophical theory, that return to the soul of the world, or absorption into spirit, shaking off all liability to future birth, and all connexion with matter, can only be obtained by an entire subjection of the bodily organs, and the annihilation or extinction of the passions.

In former times, multitudes of Hindoos renounced the world, retired to forests, and there ended life in the practice of the most frightful austerities; and though such ascetics are not now known, many Hindoos assume appearances which prove, that the old ascetics are remembered with the greatest reverence.

It is very common to see a Hindoo mendicant, with his right arm withered, erect and stiff, so that he cannot bring it back to its original position. In the "Asiatic Researches" we have the representation and account of a Hindoo lying on a bed of spikes, in which position he had remained for years.

I once saw, at one of the landing places, by the side of the Ganges, at Calcutta, two men, each sitting, surrounded by and within three or four feet of three large fires, in which situation they continued during the day, the vertical sun beating on their bare heads; and at night, these men are said to have remained up to the neck in the Ganges, thus exposing themselves to the greatest extremity of heat and cold, and thus drying up all the juices of

spiritual. These and other austerities are called *yoke* or *joge*, and hence the name commonly given to these ascetics, *jogees*.

As a mimicry of the same system, many of the Hindoos have their hair clotted with dirt, and tied round the head as a turban, in imitation of Seeb, the great ascetic.—Others have a tyger's skin thrown over their shoulders, to give the idea that they reside in forests; others go without clothes, to show that they are destitute of passions; and the name given to these mendicants are significant of the same fact; *soonyasee* is a compound of *soonya*, destitute of, and *asee*, passion; and the term *vairagee* is compounded of *voi*, destitute of, and *rag*, passion. Other cruelties practised by the Hindoos, as a part of the popular superstition, are authorised by their sacred writings. For instance—

At the annual festival in honour of Seeb, I have seen multitudes suspended in the air by hooks thrust through the back, for 15 or 20 minutes at a time; others have a large slit cut through the tongue; others have their sides perforated, and cords drawn between the skin and the ribs, as they dance through the streets; others cast themselves from an eminence of ten or twelve feet upon open knives. And these devotees close this festival by dancing upon burning coals with their naked feet.

I am not aware that the murder of female infants by the tribe of Rajpoots is authorized by the Shaster; but these immolations unquestionably owe their existence to a state of society arising out of the prevailing system of Hindoo manners. Amongst this tribe, not a single female child is permitted to survive. Col. Walker saved a few by persevering persuasions, but since his return to Europe, these very families spare their female infants no longer. I was informed when in India, of a single instance in which a Rajpoot spared his infant daughter: she grew up to the age of 12, but the sight of a girl in the house of a Rajpoot was so singular, that nobody chose to solicit her in marriage; and the father, fearing she might bring dishonour upon his family, in a fit of anguish and disappointment, took a hatchet and cut his child to pieces.

The drowning of children is quite common in some parts of India. These children are sacrificed in fulfilment of a vow made at the time of marriage, viz. that if the deity would grant the bride the blessing of children, the first child should be offered to this deity. Here the mother is seen encouraging her child to enter the Brumhupootru, or some other river; and after it has proceeded into the middle of the current, she abandons it; and stands an unmoved spectator of the cries and struggles of her infant, till it sinks to rise no more.—What must be that superstition, which can thus petrify the heart, and transform a woman, a mother, into a monster, more savage than the tyger that prowls through the desert!

The Hindoo Shaster allows of Hindoos, afflicted with an incurable distemper, to put an end to life by falling under the wheels of the car of Jugunnat'h, or by casting themselves into some sacred river, or by the purifying powers of fire. This is the secret of the immolations in Orissa, described by Dr. Buchanan, in his Christian Researches. In the View of the History, Literature and Mythology of the Hindoos, several instances are given of these diseased persons voluntarily perishing in the Ganges; and Dr. Carey's second son states, that he saw near his own house, not long ago, a poor leper perish by fire. His relations had dug a deep grave, and kindled a large fire at the bottom of it. The leper not being able to walk, rolled himself over and over, till he fell into the pit. But here his screams became most heart-rending; he called upon his relations who were standing round the pit, to lift him out, in a manner so piteous, that the heart of a tyger might have been moved; but he cried in vain; his own sister, instead of raising him out of the flames, pushed him back into them, and there she and others watched his writhings and agonies in the fire, till he was reduced to ashes. To some this Hindoo provision of getting rid of a distempered body may appear reasonable, especially as the victim is promised a healthful body in the next birth; but how infinitely more excellent is the Christian sentiment, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come."

These Shasters have described the virtues of the Ganges in such terms, that the people not only bathe daily in the sacred stream, but carry the water hundreds of miles, for sacred uses; and all the dying are hurried to its banks to receive their last purification by the sight and the application of its waters. Here are seen the dying, exposed to the scorching sun by day, and lying on the cold earth, to the dews and chills of the night, by which recovery is prevented, and the pains of dying a million-fold increased.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]